

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR

TUESDAY : : : : : OCTOBER 23

FOR DELEGATE IN CONGRESS—

SAMUEL PARKER.

FOR SENATORS—

HENRY WATERHOUSE,
GEORGE R. CARTER,
CLARENCE L. CRABBE,
CECIL BROWN,
W. C. ACHI,
FRANK PAHA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES—

L. L. MCANDLESS,
J. L. KAULUKOU,
ENOCH JOHNSON,
JOHN LANE,
H. R. HITCHCOCK,
W. J. COELHO,
A. G. M. ROBERTSON,
J. W. KEIKI,
WILLIAM AYLETT,
A. F. GILFILLAN,
WILLIAM H. HOOFS,
JONAH KUMALAE.

When the plumber calls "hands-up," keep those hands in your pocket. Let the next move be the jury's.

The extortionate plumbing bill, by raising the cost of putting up a house, adds to the rent that a third party must pay. Every man, woman and child in Honolulu, not connected with the ring, suffers from its exactions.

It is high time for the Board of Health to get a plumbing inspector who does not enjoy the united support of the members of the plumbing trust. The usefulness of Duffy to the public has passed. He does not need the place and if he did, and lost it, even the plumbing trust would hardly be base enough to let him starve.

It is rather absurd for a Democratic paper like the Independent to urge the Hawaiians to support its ticket and tell them at the same time that they are treated in the States as badly as negroes. Who treats them badly there? Are they not the Southern Democrats and their Northern allies? Who but the Tillman Democrats of the South have drawn the color line and threatened, as Tillman did in his magazine article, to apply it to the natives of Hawaii? Who but Democrats have passed laws providing separate churches and schools and street cars for men of color? What party stood for the slavery of men not white? In Republican States Hawaiians go and come without insult providing they behave themselves and meet no radical Democrats; in Democratic States they are classed as negroes and treated as such by everybody but Republicans. Notwithstanding all this, the senior Democratic organ of Hawaii tells them, by implication, that they should vote the Democratic ticket because of the American Democratic color line.

THE JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS.

A journeyman plumber, in talking with one of the Advertiser's staff the other night, said that this paper had dealt with the plumbing issue in thorough knowledge of the inside workings of the trust, save in one particular. "The journeyman," he said, "is not a member of the trust but its victim. He gets \$5 a day for work which pays his employer from \$30 to \$50 per day; and if it were not for the trust he could buy material and take independent jobs for himself and make, say, \$10 or \$15 per day. This would pay him handsomely and save 50 per cent or more to the customer on the scale of trust prices. Of course the journeyman hasn't much to say; he wants to keep his bread and butter; but he will secretly rejoice at anything the Advertiser may do to destroy the plumbing combine. He objects, however, to being called a part of it."

If this is the actual position of the journeyman plumber the Advertiser welcomes him as an ally and pledges itself to do all it can to get him a fair share of the work. It is enough to put plumbing into a house under pay of a master plumber he knows enough to put it in a house under pay of the owner without the intervention of a middleman. In common with the public this journal wants him to have a chance to do plumbing at a fair price without let or hindrance.

Another thing: If journeyman plumbers will put the Advertiser in the way of fresh testimony against the exactions of the trust, the fact will be treated confidentially so far as they are individually concerned. The more evidence in hand the sooner the time will come to smash a swindling monopoly and make the plumbing business free to every qualified mechanic.

THE TRUST'S FIRST MOVE.

To quiet public clamor the plumbing trust has apparently decided to sell goods at retail, for a short time, to any comer. Yesterday this paper was able to buy plumbing wares in small quantities, though, but a short time ago, Peter High was refused material for the plumbing of a house by two leading concerns, the managers of which told him they had agreed with the Plumbers' Union not to sell to customers outside the combine. It is the evident hope of the trust, in letting wares go at retail for a while, to discredit the statement that it discriminates between its patrons and thus create a revulsion of public opinion in its favor.

The Advertiser is anxious to see how much the trust will stand in the way of purchases and it takes the liberty of advising non-Union plumbers to go at once and see if they can get large orders filled at a price within their reach. It is possible that the trust will agree to sell to any one but will make the price twice as big to the outsider as to the insider. If so the Advertiser wants to know it as soon as possible; if on the other hand the price is even, then there is a chance for non-Union plumbers to get hold of enough material to smash the trust by competition. In either case the trust must go.

MR. BAIRD HEARD FROM.

United States District Attorney Baird, in a letter printed elsewhere, assures the Advertiser and the public that he is ready to take issue with the plumbing trust and only awaits the appearance of credible witnesses.

Two witnesses are put at his disposal today, Peter High and F. W. Macfarlane, both men of high standing and character in this community. Mr. High will testify that he was not able to buy plumbing material from two of the leading concerns of Honolulu, where he was told that such goods could only be sold to members of the combine; and Mr. Macfarlane will swear to the refusal of the plumbing trust to put in a system of pipes and fixtures which he had bought on the Coast. These witnesses will do for a starter; and there are plenty more to come.

So far as "other trusts" are concerned the Advertiser knows of none which acts as a conspiracy in restraint of trade. We are aware of no law which can reach mere combines or monopolies that do not refuse to sell to one man on the same scale as another. Take the lumber syndicate for instance. If a man wants to buy lumber with which to build his own house he can get it at the market rates. He is not told that he cannot have lumber unless he will employ a certain set of carpenters. And if a man wants to import the raw material and sell it in competition with the lumber combine he can do so freely, providing of course he can find room for a lumber yard. Where is there a chance to prosecute such a "trust" as the lumber men have formed under any Federal statute? And if there isn't such a chance what is the use of raising an inquiry about it now? The same argument used towards lumber applies to the meat combine, the inter-island steamship combine and all the others we know anything about.

The point at issue now is the plumbing trust. We cannot give the United States District Attorney evidence about other unlawful combinations because we are aware of none. If proofs against such combinations exist and the Advertiser hears of them, the District Attorney will not have to wait long for a tip. But we hope and believe that no will of the wisps will lead him away from the bird in hand to look for a problematical bird in the bush.

WILCOX'S CROOKED POLITICS.

Wilcox is having as hard a time as Emmelhut to explain his record in 1893. The Advertiser has already printed his Drill Shed speech and now adds a sequel to it.

After making the address in which he pledged himself to "stand up like a man" to the work of annexation he applied for the billet of Hawaiian Consul General at San Francisco. The reason he gave for wanting that post is that his former Italian wife would probably come back to him if he got a high official place with an assured income. Though not so high as a seat in Congress nor so well-paid the Consulate was dignified and remunerative. Wilcox wanted it badly; and as an earnest of his attachment to the haole cause he signed the roll of the Annexation Club. For this act—the signature—he was called to account the other day by G. F. Affonso at Hilo and had nothing to say in reply except that he was not there to be questioned.

Wilcox like Emmelhut now declares at every turn in the road that "the haoles" tried to steal the rights and property of the natives in 1893. If that is so Wilcox was as deep in the mud as the haoles were in the mire. He was ready to have the natives disfranchised, even, and was numbered with those who supported Emmelhut's policy (as voiced in the paper of which the plumber statesman was a director) to deport the Queen. Wilcox remained a radical annexationist up to the time when Wilder succeeded Pratt as Consul General; and then he came out for a republic. Later he was a restorationist.

These incidents and all others in Wilcox's public career (they call him a Joseph because of his coat of many colors) should reveal him to intelligent natives as a mere self-seeker, who stands ready to betray them at any time to serve himself. He even betrayed Moreno who got him his chance to go to Italy at public expense and be taught in the military schools. He betrayed the Queen not only in 1893 but when he went to Washington to cloud her supposed land titles with a ridiculous claim of his own. Long before this he had betrayed the King in connection with a revolutionary movement. Should he go to Congress he would have an eye, old like Judas for the thirty pieces of silver that are presumed to be in circulation yet. The native Hawaiians cannot trust such a man. His principles are like a rope of sand or a capricious wind. He keeps faith with no one, least of all his own people.

STEADFAST SAM PARKER.

The natives should remember that Sam Parker left their ranks for those of the tyrannical P. G.'s in their hour of need. —Hawaii Democrat.

Samuel Parker was a consistent restorationist so long as there was any chance for the monarchy. He waited until about the beginning of the year 1898 before he gave up hope; and then, feeling that it was a choice between the Republic and limited suffrage he came out for the latter. He was in San Francisco at the time and called at the editorial rooms of the Chronicle to state his reasons for a change of view and gave a type-written statement of them as a guarantee of good faith. This statement was published in the Chronicle and it made a sensation on its arrival here, where Parker's steadfast hope of a return of the old order had become more or less proverbial and had long outlasted the "P. G." Events that followed paid their tribute to Col. Parker's keen discernment. Annexation had to come and when it came it brought the fulfillment of Parker's prophecy of wider political privileges for the native race. No native ever accused him of having deserted Hawaii in its hour of need. All natives knew better. They know that he stayed on the old ground until it began to yield under his feet and theirs and then led them to a higher and a safer place.

The public is waiting, gentlemen of the Board of Health, to have you amend or rescind the plumbing regulations that give the trust its chance to hold up the house-owner.

THEY MIXED
THE WOMEN UP

Sensational Details in the Defenbachs Insurance Fraud Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The Tribune says: Irene Spicer was the stenographer whose death took place suddenly on a train bound for California. Officials of the detective agency, who are probing into the Defenbachs' insurance plot think the Spicer death came from natural causes.

In connection with the Spicer case, Superintendent Soule of the detective agency relates a strange story.

Miss Spicer, it has been learned, was not only a friend of F. Wayland Brown, but was also an intimate acquaintance of Miss Defenbach. The two young women were both about the same height and weight and their features were so similar that yesterday when the photo of Miss Defenbach was shown people who had been acquainted with Miss Spicer they were for a time inclined to believe the picture that of the latter young woman. "This likeness between the two young women is believed to have been made use of in getting life insurance on Miss Spicer, as it is believed that the young woman many times exchanged names in a joking manner, each passing herself off to be the other. Whether this insurance has been issued will be investigated today."

Miss Spicer, whose fate became linked with that of Marie Defenbachs, came to Chicago six years ago from Albert Lea, Minn.

Miss Ethel Johnson, who had acted as stenographer for F. Wayland Brown, is not dead, as has been reported. Detectives of the Central Station have located the girl at Lockport, Ind., where she has been married to a Chicago traveling man.

ARMOR PLATE CONFERENCE.

The Government Wants to Place Enormous Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Long has had another conference with the representatives of the Bethlehem and Carnegie Steel Companies respecting the placing of contracts for \$15,000,000 worth of armor plate for the navy. As before, Mr. Linderman represented the Bethlehem Company while Mr. Schwab looked out for the Carnegie interests. The conference lasted nearly an hour. While it was not conclusive in its results the parties to it were each and all under the impression that they had succeeded in getting nearer to one another, while as far as the Navy Department is concerned, it is believed that there is no longer the necessity confronting an armor plant, which was the alternative provided in the act of Congress in the event of failure to secure armor from the private makers at the prices named in the act.

There will be another conference in the near future.

GOOD AMERICAN BUTTER.

The Reason Why So Much of it Stays at Home.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Americans will have good butter; consequently there is a better market for first-class, gilt-edge American creamery butter in America than in any other country in the world," said Secretary Wilson, when he was shown the criticism of Prof. Drummond, the Scotch agriculturist.

"At the same time the Department of Agriculture has made a special study of how best to make shipments of dairy produce as well as other information regarding the requirements of the foreign market that would benefit the American dairyman. We have sent butter to France, Germany and, last year, shipments were successfully made to many parts of the China seas. This shows that we have not been entirely asleep."

"However, the American has learned what first-class dairy products are, and he is willing to pay a better price for them than can be obtained in Europe. There is no more good butter made in this country than is needed here."

Lipton has all the Pork.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Sir Thomas Lipton was questioned today in regard to the pork corner and said:

"It is a fact that I control today practically all the pork in the United States. I have no intention of raising the price to an exorbitant degree. I am perfectly satisfied to make a fair profit out of the deal and I shall do all possible to avoid causing serious trouble to those who sold short. In fact, I let some go the other day, in order to save a few threatened failures."

The new battleship Wisconsin is at Santa Barbara, ready for her speed test.

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TRIBUNE!

Is the POPULAR WHEEL

Whitman & Co.,

AGENTS. FORT STREET.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Pacific Sugar Mill will be held at the office of F. A. Schaefer & Co., on Thursday, October 25th, at 10 a. m.

W. LANZ, Secretary.

"Great Haste is Not
Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Sores—"Three dreadful sores broke out on my limbs, which swelled so I had to walk with crutches. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the sores were completely cured." Mrs. Kexia Westbrook, Cheboygan, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Retail and Wholesale
Dealers inPure Drugs,
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MedicinesPrescriptions Carefully
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A SPECIALTY.Eastman's
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ANSWER ALL CALLS.

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Call and see the latest styles
Just Opened.HENRY WATERHOUSE & CO
QUEEN STREET.ARLINGTON BLOCK
The Lace HouseThe Finest of the Finest Lines in
Ladies' and Misses'Underwear Are kept by us. This is
a new line and very
swell.

Colored Velvet Ribbons

Just the thing for Capes, Dresses, etc.

NET FICHUS. Every lady should have one of these
Elegant Capes; they are too nice to
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PHONE 157

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SHOULD SEE OUR

Native Hats

In All Shapes and Patterns.

Also Pugarees to Match.

Miss M. E. Killeen,

ARLINGTON BLOCK. HOTEL STREET.

The Honolulu Tobacco
Company, Ltd.JOHN F. FOSTER
MECHANIC ST.Has Received per "Australia" from New York
The World Renowned Brand of CIGARS

Lillian Russell,

PURITANOS. This ELEGANT CIGAR can be purchased to
TRY THEM 5 CENTS ONEY. NONE BETTERCustomers
Are leaves on the tree of commerce
You may pluck them or wait for them
to fall. Easy, if you have something
to do it with. The right kind of merchandise
will attract customers just
surely as a pruning-hook will cut away a leaf.

OURS IS THE RIGHT KIND.

THE WORTH OF OUR GOODS MAKES PRAISE NEEDLESS. Our Furnishings are the latest patterns, the most stylish and best. Our Clothing is widely known for its make, fit and wear. Our prices are the lowest possible for the high-class goods we carry. We pay KASH and sell for KASH. This is why we can afford to sell the best goods at prices you would have to pay others for the poorest.

THE "KASH"

TWO STORES, TWO STOCKS,
P. O. Box 558.TWO TELEPHONE
96 and 678.

9 and 11 Hotel Street, and Corner of Fort and Hotel Streets.

SILKS!
SILKS!
SILKS!

THIS WEEK ONLY

SURAH SILK, IN ALL COLORS, 65c a yard.
BENGALINE SILK, IN ALL COLORS, 70c a yard.
BROCHE SILK, IN ALL COLORS, 75c a yard.
BLACK G. G. ALL SILK, 75c a yard.
TAFFETA, IN ALL COLORS, 85c a yard.
BLACK BROCHE, \$1.15 a yard.
SATIN, IN ALL COLORS, 24-inch, 50c a yard.
PONGEE SILK, 20c a yard.

REMEMBER THAT THIS SALE IS ONLY FOR ONE WEEK.

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Opposite the Fire Station. Fort and Beretania Streets.
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